#### Essex District Probate Court. and of said Court will be held at the second ruesday of October and Court and the second ruesday of Normal day, west Concord the second to a include and fune. Luncature of Tracing of Incord and June. Luncature of Tracing of Incord and International Tracing of Incord and International Internation RABBERT CHASE, ludge.

W. H. BISHOP, Notary Public with Seal

DALE & AMEY.

## Attorneys

and promptly remitted, ISLAND POND, VT.

#### MAY & SIMONDS, Attorneys at Law

St. Johnsbury, Vt.

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Physician and Surgeon

#### H. E. SARGENT Physician and Surgeon

#### E. N. TRENHOLME, D. D. S; Dentist.

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it, you may have a little forture of your own. Men like Mr. Andrew Carneg.: all rights in the new process, and a few are showing examples of what

the pennies. W. S. BOYNTON, Treas.

## Chinese War.

American Officer's Protest Against

Wanton Destruction of Historic Building at Peking Resulted In an International Dispute-Diplomatic Note Appeared Germans.

Former Attorney General Griggs in a recent talk let out some state secrets regarding the event which followed the landing of the ailied forces on Chinese soil in the summer of 1901 and told of a clash between Germany and the United States never before related, says a Washington special to the Chicago Tribune.

"The story which General Chaffee is now telling," said Mr. Griggs, "about how America saved \$80,000,000 for the Chinese government reads almost like a romance, and yet there is another story in connection with our forces in China which I am surprised American newspapers have never learned of, and mander in chief of the allied forces in China.

"Shortly after the entrance of the German forces into Peking the soldiers of the kaiser entered into and destroyed the great and historic observatory in that city. So flagrant was the outrage that General Chaffee wrote a letter of protest to Von Waldersee.

"The letter of General Chaffee was read one morning at a cabinet meeting, and upon the conclusion of its reading the members of the cabinet were found applauding the sentiments therein expressed. I can only remember the tenor of the letter, and now that the Chinese war is a closed incident and our soldiers, as well as the soldiers of the nations, have been drawn from the celestial empire it seems the incident of the Chaffee letter should accompany the story General Chaffee is now tell-

"In substance the letter was a protest against the destruction of so anclent an observatory as that of Peking. In the letter General Chaffee said it was the act of barbarians, and he wanted to protest as strongly as he possibly could against such ruthless demolition. In due course General von Waldersee returned the letter to the German ambassador at Washington without comment. Speck von Sternburg, then charge d'affaires, presented the letter to Secretary Hay and demanded an apology from the American government.

"It was a se nese situation. General Chaffee's letter was not couched in diplomatic language. It was the letter of a sturdy American soldier protesting against useless and wanton destruction of property that should have been held sacred.

"Speck von Sternburg who is a splendid fellow, is at the same time Barrows was called in, on Jan. 2, she the perfect embodiment of the imperialism of his august majesty. Sternburg was greatly excited, and he was rushing around demanding reparation id and labored, her pulse ranged from for the gross insult General Chaffee had put upon the commander in chief of the allied forces in China. It was such a condition been known to renecessary for the cabinet to move in the matter, and it was finally decided to write a letter that would appease the angry feelings of the kaiser and Von Waldersee.

"That letter was read to Mr. McKinley's cabinet before it was sent. I do ical college, had made a culture, which not now recall who wrote it, but it showed the presence of the virulent was read by Secretary Hay. I believe bacteria of septicemia, or streptococci. that President McKinley had something to do with its preparation. At virulent form. Into one of the large least it was satisfactory to the German government. It was a masterpiece of diction, and it served its purpose. If I were General Chaffee, nothing would give me more pleasure than to have the original of the letter he made this a difficult operation and a wrote Von Waldersee and the letter of apology, so called, framed, so future generations might see how an American soldier conducted himself in a foreign war."

#### MOVING A PINE GROVE.

Costly Operation to Surround a Man-

sion With Full Grown Trees. When C. L. Blair's new mansion at Blairsden, near Far Hills, is completed it will be surrounded by a grove of 300 full grown pine trees, says a special from Morristown, N. J., to the New York Times. Mr. Blair does not want to wait for the trees to grow, knowing that with modern methods full grown firs can be transplanted.

All the trees are very large and most of them will have to be moved by rail. The distance from Chester, where the grove is located, to Blairsden is at at six miles overland, but they will have to make quite a long trip on the cars in order to reach their destination. It will require two cars to carry each tree, and it is expected that it will take from now to April to accomplish the task. It is estimated the cost will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

Printing From Celluloid. Italian publishers and newspaper proprietors are seriously interesting themselves in a new process of printing, for which important claims are made, declares the La Tribuna of Rome. A Genoese firm has acquired days since all the newspaper proprietors and leading printers of Milan asmay be accomplished by minding sembled to witness a series of practical tests, which are all described as having been perfectly satisfactory. The invention consists in the substitution of celluloid for preparations of lead and antimony and gives an admirable WEDDING CARDS printed or single congraved. The HERALD

of Blood Poisoning.

He Saved a Dying Woman by Injecting a Solution of the Autisoptic Into Her Velns-There Was an Immediate Improvement-Her Tem-

What is regarded by many physiclans as one of the most important medical discoveries of the day has been made by Dr. Charles C. Barrows, a gynecologist, who is one of the visiting physicians to Bellevue hospital, in New York, and has been connected

with that institution for sixteen years. Revolutionizing the method of treating blood poison, Dr. Barrows' specific -for such it may be-tends to rob that disease of its terrors and, some members of the medical fraternity believe, will prove most valuable in other maladies that usually have a fatal result, that is about a letter General Chaffee says the New York Herald. The one wrote to Von Waldersee, the com- patient whom Dr. Barrows has treated by his new method was at the point of death when he was called in. Now she is practically well.

By destroying the bacteria that create blood poisoning does Dr. Barrows baffle the disease. To do this he eschews the use of medicines and injects into the patient's veins a weakened solution of what is known as formalin. This is a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde gas in water. This gas, which is an oxidation of methyl alcohol, has strong germicidal qualities, being stronger than carbolic acid and only slightly inferior to corrosive sublimate. Formalin, its solution in water, is a powerful antiseptic and is frequently applied outwardly in surgery. For years it has been used as a preservative for food products.

In his observation of the many cases of blood poisoning which came under his notice Dr. Barrows arrived at the conclusion it was absolutely necessary to destroy the bacteria if the disease was to be fought successfully. In his search for an agent by which the end might be gained he thought of formalin, and a careful study convinced him it might be employed efficaciously, with no harm to the patient.

He found his first opportunity of putting his theory to the test in Bellevue hospital. Alice Bentley, a negress, twenty-six years old, was taken to the institution on Christmas day suffering from blood poisoning. She had fallen downstairs a month before, injuring herself severely. When she entered the hospital, her temperature was 104.3 degrees and her pulse was 124. After the birth of a baby she had a severe chill, and her temperature was 105 degrees. She was transferred to the gynecological ward and her temperature increased to 106.8 degrees. She became worse daily, and when Dr. seemed to be at the point of death. She was semicematose and was muttering incoherently. Her respiration was ran-150 to 160 and her temperature was 108 degrees. Never had a person in cover.

It was reported to Dr. Barrows that on Dec. 30 a small portion of the patlent's blood had been drawn from her arm and that Dr. Buxton, a bacteriologist connected with the Cornell Med-She had blood poisoning in its most veins of the right arm Dr. Barrows tried to inject one liter of formalin solution, of the strength of one part of formalin to 5,000 parts of water, but the woman's delirium and restlessness small quantity of the formalin was lost, about 500 centimeters of the solution finding its way into the circula-

The result was such as to make the physicians marvel. The temperature fell almost immediately, and the pulse showed an instantaneous improvement. This continued, and at 9 o'clock the next morning, sixteen hours after the injection, the temperature was 101 degrees instead of 108, and the pulse had fallen from 160 to 104. But as the day passed the temperature rose to 102.4 degrees and then fell again until it was only 95. The next day the patient, whose general condition had improved, had a relapse, and her temperature recorded 103 degrees.

The day after the injection another blood culture was made, and it was found that none of the bacteria was present. Thus encouraged, Dr. Barrows made another injection of the formalin into the woman's left arm, this time of 750 cubic centimeters. Again the temperature fell to the normal, and at no time thereafter did it vary materially. Two days after this another blood culture was made, and the bacteria were absent. The woman became convalescent rapidly, and now she is well.

When the Days Begin to Lengthen When the days begin to lengthen And the shadows shorter grow And the ruddy sun creeps higher Where the gray clouds dully go, Then my heart leaps up rejoicing
Like a starved and 'prisoned thing,
For I'm longing, longing, longing
For the coming of the spring.

Oh, I hate the winds that bluster, And I hate the chill that blights, And the days of gray depression And the drear ice fettered nights. When the light begins to lengthen, Then my heart begins to sing, For I'm longing, longing longing For the coming of the spring

-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### A CLASH WITH GERMANY FORMALIN'S NEW USE. SUN'S REPULSIVE FORCE VON HOLLEBEN'S CASE

Critical Incident of the Late Successfully Tested In a Case New Astronomical Discovery German Ambassador's Recall Discussed by Scientists.

GEN. CHAFFEE'S VIGOROUS ACTION DISCOVERY OF DR. C. C. BARROWS SMALL BODIES CHIEFLY AFFECTED

Sensible-All the Planets and Comets Repelled From the Sun as Well se Attracted to It-Views of Pro-

The great gathering of scientists just held in Washington devoted much attention to the study of repulsive forces. which have recently attracted so much attention among astronomers and physicists, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Since the time of Sir Isaac Newton, about two centuries ago, astropomers have explained nearly all astronomical observations by the law of universal gravitation. This great law of nature accounts for the figure of the earth and planets and the motions of the planets and comets around the sun, and it also accounts for the motions of the double stars, of which many thousand are now known.

Recent physicists have proved that light exerts a slight repulsive force. and consequently all the planets and comets are repelled from the sun as well as attracted by it. Even a candle repels all bodies a little, but of course its effect is too small to admit of measurement. The asthophysicists recently in session discussed these new discoveries and kindred questions relating to

the nebulae and new stars. Professor T. J. J. See of the navy has an elaborate paper on this live topic in Popular Astronomy for December, and this latest contribution came in for a share of comment. Professor See in commenting on all these recent discoveries shows that very small bodies are most repelled by light, while the effect on larger bodies is hardly sensible. If the particles repelled have a diameter equal to one one-thousandth that of a grain of sand the repulsion from the sun is equal to the attraction of gravity, and if the bodies are still smaller, the effect is even greater. This accounts for the talls of comets, the sodiacal light and other celestial phe nomena.

The talls of comets have long been known to point from the sun, and this is now accounted for by the repulsion acting on the small particles which compose these airy bodies.

Most distinguished scientists write on this new subject with caution, but none of them doubt its vast significance for future discovery. Professor See says: "In conclusion we should remember that gravitation condenses the matter forming the stars from a state of infinite diffusion and chaos. This condensation produces heat and light and the radiation of electrons, and the waves of light and electric forces emansing from such centers repel all matter of a certain fineness or of a certain chemical constitution so powerfully as to diffuse it again to the bounds

of the universe "There is thus in nature a partial counteraction of the condensing and aggregating tendency of universal gravitation. Some of the matter is again spread over the universe by the indirect effects of the same agency which caused the condensation. How far this process of redistribution goes and what proportion of all the matter now falling into the stars for the maintenance of their radiation is thus effected cannot at present be determined, but probably only a small fraction of all the matter drawn in is ever expelled, so that condensation continues, with slightly retarded rate.

"It is interesting to notice, however, that if this expulsion of matter should by any possibility of future discovery prove to be equal to that drawn in by the attractive force of gravitation it would be conceivable for the universe in its present state to last forever, a thing heretofore considered impossible. This perpetuity of the universe, to be does not at present seem very probable, but we know as yet too little to say that it is wholly impossible. There may be some laws of nature of farreaching character heretofore unknown and wholly unsuspected yet to be discovered. And these may show that repulsive forces in nature called into play by gravitation itself aid in redistributing what gravitation has accumulated by its condensing power At any rate, in the future study of the heavens repulsive forces must be con sidered before forming any final esti mate of the destiny of the physical universe."

Made Wolves Settle For Damages. A Natrona county ranchman recently had a heifer killed by wolves, says a dispatch from Casper, Wyo., to the Denver Republican. He placed strychnine in the carcass. Up to a recent date be found eight dead wolves and one coyote beside the remains. The heifer was worth only \$25, and the wolves and coyotes will return to the ranchman something like \$200 in bounty and sale of skins.

Actor's Remarkable Pillowesse. Louis James, the Shakespearean ac tor, received a telegram not long ago from a big hotel asking him to return two pillows. His reply was that the request was an insult, and now he has sued the hotel management for \$20,000. says the Portland Oregonian. This looks like a remarkable pillowcase.

Novelty In Butterflies. New kinds of living butterflies can be produced from existing forms by greatly increasing or decreasing the temperature of the place where the butter-files are kept. A difference in coloring and even in form has thus been obtained by Professor Fischer in recent experiments.

Explained by a Diplomat.

NO REPLECTION UPON HIS WORK.

to Have Occurred to the Kalser-Old Time Personal Friendship Between the President and Baron Speek von

Most of the gossip started to account for Ambassador von Helleben's recall has been idle on its face. The explanation given to the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening l'ost by one of the highest authorities in the diplomatic circle in Washington is not a reflection upon Von Holleben for anything he has done or left undone, but the fact that Baron Speck von Sternburg is more the man for an emergency which the kaiser believes he sees confronting Germany. In other words, the new ambassador was selected before the decision was reached as to when the old ambassador should retire, and Dr. von Holleben's illness and request for an indefinite leave of absence furnished simply an opportunity which would have been sought if

it had not presented itself. The idea of making this substitution appears to have occurred to the German emperor not long after the designation of Sir Michael Herbert to succeed Lord Pauncefote and to have been suggested by that. During Mr. Roosevelt's life in Washington before becoming president he formed a very streng personal attachment for two or three of the younger men in the diplomatic corps, Chief Michael being the chief member of this group. Another was Speck von Sternburg. Both friends drifted away for a time, but the appointment of Sir Michael to the embassy was so obviously dictated by his own desire, the British government's recognition of the personal phases of the case and the knowledge, of which no secret was made here, that it would be a pleasure to the president to welcome his old companion back, that the kaiser in his impulsive way decided that he must make a quick move to checkmate England. Von Holleben was agreeable to the president, but not intimate with him; Sternburg, as the kaiser discovered, was both. This settled the matter, and plans for the change were laid without delay. The Venezuelan affair had been carried through to a point where whoever represented Germany on the commission was liable to be caught here for a rather long session. Von Holleben's bealth was not of the best. His retirement conditions, it was assur would not excite much wonder, and his successor would start fresh with the Venezuelan arbitration at its begin

Baron Speck von Sternburg was not only one of President Roosevelt's companions in out of door tramps and sports in the old days, but when the Spanish war broke out Mr. Roosevelt found his counsel and assistance invalnable in starting his own military career. The baron had been a soldier at home and was able to assist most effectively in the preliminary training of the rough rider who was later to become both military and civil chief of

Of course it stands to reason no such relations can exist between a president of the United States and any foreign ambassador as often do between an old world sovereign and the persons representative of one of his "royal consins." A president can have no favorites among either nations or diplomatists. He can do no "good turns," and no foreign representative fit for the duties of diplomacy would think of asking him for one, but public men have their human as well as their official sides, and conditions are liable to arise in which the interests of all parties are better served by having the ruler of a nation and a diplomatic guest on terms which will enable them to speak plainly to each other as man to man without the danger of being misunderstood and on this basis reach conclusions which can later be reflected in the set phrases of a formal correspondence.

The Doctrine of Monroe. The powers grit their sayage teeth and swear it is a sham;
They hurt their wild invective at our watchful Uncle Sam;
They call it "Yankee impudence," "unmitigated gall,"

And hot as pepper from their lips the wordy droppings fall.

The kaiser gives his war mustache full many a nervous pull.

The earth is scarred by pawings of dis-

gruntled Johnny Bull.

The croakings of the Frenchy frog join in the tale of woe.

But none of them dares monkey with the

doctrine of Monroe. The editors across the seas use vitriolic ink
In jotting down for public print the flery
thoughts they think;
They work themselves into a sweat of
frensied hotness while

They throw their puffballs at the wall i idiotic style.

Idiotic style.

Their people read the sizzling words and gnash their teeth in rage;

Their blasing eyes almost burn holes right through the printed page;

Anathemas from heated lips in sparkling torrents flow.

Yet yor a heat is relied. Yet not a hand is raised against the doc trine of Monroe.

Meanwhile your good old Uncle Sam sits in his easy chair And reads the mouthings of the press with an unruffled air And strokes the drapery on his chin and

thing like that.

He calmly smokes his good cigar, but in his eyes we see

A twinkle fraught with meaning to the sons of liberty;

It says that if a barking dog should dare to hite he'll show

to bite he'll show

The sort of backing that's behind the
doctrine of Monroe!

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F. L. SHAW, President,

Portland, Augusta and Bangor.

Portland, Maine.

# with an unruffled air strokes the drapery on his chin and smiles serenely at fuss they're kicking up about a little thing like that. calmy smokes his good cigar, but in his eyes we see

Island Pond. Vermont